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was not again embodied in congressional legislation prior to the Civil War. The road consequently fell into disrepair. The Western states, the constant advocates of the road and of internal improvements generally, came to realize that in state control lay their only hope. One after another submitted their petitions to Congress, which was only too glad to be rid of its difficulties by surrendering to each state whatever rights, "if any," the national government possessed.

Confining himself largely to the political side of the road's history, the author gives but scant attention to court decisions involved. The result of his investigations on the subject is not a thesis, but an admirably impartial dissertation of considerable interest to the student of political history or of constitutional law.

A TREATISE ON AMERICAN ADVOCACY. Based upon the Standard English Treatise, entitled *Hints on Advocacy*, by Richard Harris. All new matter added being such as conforms peculiarly to American practice, thus making the work more valuable to the practitioner and student of this country than the English edition upon which it is founded, while the best features of the English book have been retained; more than one half of the present volume being new and original matter. Enlarged, completely Revised and Americanized. By Alexander H. Robbins, St. Louis: Central Law Journal Company. 1904. pp. xiv, 295. 8vo.

Successful practice of the law requires at least two things: a knowledge of its rules, and an understanding of human nature. Innumerable books are annually written to aid in the attainment of the first, but the student of the second must go forth into the school of experience for his training. And yet the subtleties of practice which depend largely upon a knowledge of men and motives form no small part of a man's equipment for a profession in which the personal relation takes so prominent a place. To these subtleties of practice Mr. Robbins in his book attempts to give the young lawyer a short cut. The first thirteen chapters deal with the preparations for trials, both civil and criminal, and the conduct of them, the examination of witnesses, and the making of briefs. All this matter is readily accessible, being contained in short sections under appropriate titles. The work aims, perhaps, not so much to fill the place of a text-book on these subjects as to supply suggestions not easily obtainable except by broad experience. This is especially true of the text and notes dealing with the treatment of witnesses. Ideas are there furnished which would not occur to the beginner and which it might be difficult if not impossible for him to find elsewhere.

The last two chapters deal with legal ethics, compensation, and advertising. In venturing upon this delicate ground the author makes no attempt to codify the indefinite rules which must inevitably represent the best practice, but places his readers in the best position to answer these difficult questions for themselves by giving them a full exposition of the relations and duties of the attorney to the court, to his client, to his adversary, to his profession, and to the community in general. The parts taken from Mr. Harris's book have suffered somewhat in condensation, but perhaps this is more than made up for by the better arrangement of the new volume and the considerable addition of material.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT and Federal Anti-Trust Laws, including the Sherman Act; the Act Creating the Bureau of Corporations; the Elkins Act; the Act to Expedite Suits in the Federal Courts; Acts Relating to Telegraph, Military, and Post Roads; Acts Affecting Equipment of Cars and Locomotives of Carriers Engaged in Interstate Commerce, with All Amendments. With Comments and Authorities. By William L. Snyder. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1904. pp. xxiii, 380. 8vo.

This work is valuable chiefly as a convenient collection of the federal statutes concerning interstate commerce, and of the cases bearing upon the effect of